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Gimbels
FINE WINE AND LIQUOR SHOP

SALE

REPEATING A SELLOUT

Indian Springs
rare 10 yr. old rye

3.98

3 FOR 11.98 CASE (12) 45.37

A straight mellow 10-year-old Maryland rye whiskey at a remarkable saving to you. Smooth but not too heavy, unusually pleasant. 86 proof, 1/2 qt.

Brooks Scotch

4.69

3 FOR 13.65 CASE (12) 53.47

As fine a light-bodied Scotch as you've ever tasted—produced and bottled in Scotland. Part of an estate in liquidation, this fine whiskey is available only in limited quantities. 86.8 proof, 1/2 qt.

**GIMBELS
PRIVATE STOCK**

3.59

3 FOR 10.45 CASE (12) 40.93

Our top-quality 40% blend—100% straight whiskey 4 or more years old—60% grain neutral spirits. 86 proof, 1/2 qt.

**GREELEY BONDED
BOURBON**

4.29

3 FOR 12.48 CASE (12) 48.91

A choice Kentucky sour-mash straight whiskey—smooth, round and full-bodied. 100 proof, 1/2 qt.

**GIMBELS
HAUS HOCHHEIM**

3.69

3 FOR 10.74 CASE (12) 42.07

Closing out a limited quantity of this delightful—not too dry—champagne. From West Germany—marked *anderhellung* because it is a choice.

ROBERT KENNEDY JOINS C. I. A. STUDY

Continued From Page 1, Oct. 2

It is And second, that everything possible should be done to avoid a Republican-Democratic fight about the latter point in mind, the President warned members of the White House staff this week-end against trying to place the blame for the failure on C. I. A. Director Dulles. And he intervened personally yesterday to kill stories attributed to one of his aides that former President Eisenhower had recommended the Cuban adventure.

It was against this delicate political background that the President turned to his brother, as he has often done in times of trouble in the past. The Attorney General has the confidence of many Republicans and is a persuasive Democrat in Capitol Hill who have been critical of President Kennedy in the past.

Secrecy a Problem

Cuba has merely dramatized a problem that has troubled the President ever since the U.S. spy-plane controversy of last year and before. This is how an open, nonconspiratorial society, with a free press, skeptical of secret government activities and power, can compete effectively with a secret and conspiratorial society using all the instruments of subversion without having to answer to its own public opinion.

The President referred to this problem in yesterday's National Security Council meeting. He mentioned it also in his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors earlier in the week.

Communist armies, he said, serve primarily as the shield behind which subversion, infiltration and a host of other tactics can steadily advance.

"Too long," he added, "we have fixed our eyes on traditional military needs, on armies prepared to cross borders, or missiles poised for flight. . . . We intend to re-examine and reorient our forces, our tactics and our institutions. . . . for a struggle in many ways more difficult than war."

The inquiries of Attorney General Kennedy and General Taylor will be directed to this end, and the role of the Central Intelligence Agency, so little known in this country, will be one principal object of their investigations.

The Central Intelligence Agency did not come into being until after World War II. It was created by the National Security Act of 1947. Its statutory functions are:

"To advise the National Security Council (a committee of the Cabinet dealing with the highest defense and foreign policy questions) on intelligence matters related to national security."

"To make recommendations to the National Security Council for coordination of intelligence activities of other departments and agencies of the Government."

"To correlate and evaluate intelligence and provide for its distribution to authorized persons within the Government."

"To perform for the benefit of the intelligence agencies of the other departments such additional services as the National Security Council determines can be accomplished more effectively by central control."

"To perform 'other functions' and duties relating to national security intelligence as the National Security Council may direct."

The training, arming, and master-minding of the Cuban

LAOS REBELS SEIZE KEY POINT ON ROAD

Continued From Page 1, Oct. 2

There are C. I. A. subcommittees of the armed services committees of the House and Senate, and their members are given occasional briefings on C. I. A. operations. It is not known whether the C. I. A. subcommittees were given information about the Cuban operation.

Always after a military defeat or surprise there is an outcry against the C. I. A. When Gen. Walter Bedell Smith took over control of the C. I. A., he was quoted as having said:

"America's people expect you to be on a communing level with God and Joe Stalin. . . . They expect you to be able to say that war will start next Tuesday at 5:32 P. M."

Investigation Supported

The Cuban affair, however, has not produced opposition to having an agency deal with subversion, but rather a demand that it do a more effective job.

Within the agency itself, there is no opposition to the Kennedy investigation. Officials there accept the validity of the question why the agency was so wrong about the spirit of the Cuban people—especially when it had its agents all over the island for months before the refugees landed.

Exercise was one of these "additional services" or "other functions" assigned to the C. I. A. in addition to its job of "correlating and evaluating" the intelligence for that operation.

Allen Dulles has always maintained that the "C. I. A." is not a policy-making agency. We furnish intelligence to assist in the formulation of policy.

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